

University of Mississippi
eGrove

Honors Theses

Honors College (Sally McDonnell Barksdale
Honors College)

5-13-2019

Case Analyses of Accounting Concepts and Methodologies by William Freeman

William Freeman
University of Mississippi

Follow this and additional works at: https://egrove.olemiss.edu/hon_thesis



Part of the [Accounting Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Freeman, William, "Case Analyses of Accounting Concepts and Methodologies by William Freeman" (2019). *Honors Theses*. 1189.
https://egrove.olemiss.edu/hon_thesis/1189

This Undergraduate Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Honors College (Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College) at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in Honors Theses by an authorized administrator of eGrove. For more information, please contact egrove@olemiss.edu.

Case Analyses of Accounting Concepts and Methodologies

By William Alexander Freeman

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the University of Mississippi in partial fulfillment of
the requirements of the Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College.

Oxford

May 2019

Approved By

Advisor: Dr. Victoria Dickinson

Reader: Dr. Mark Wilder

2019
William Alexander Freeman
All Rights Reserved

ABSTRACT

WILLIAM FREEMAN: Case Analyses of Accounting Concepts and Methodologies (Under the direction of Victoria Dickinson)

The purpose of this honors thesis is to study different areas of accounting and create a deeper understanding of accounting in the real world. The University of Mississippi provides Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College Graduate the opportunity to craft a final thesis based on twelve different case studies. These case studies go on to cover real life topics from specific companies accounts receivable to stockholder's equity and other areas in between. Along with these case studies, Honors Accountancy students compete in two case competitions where they are challenged with creating a plan to address different accounting issues. The plans are then presented to a team of accounting professionals representing multiple major accounting firms. The thesis program allows individual accounting students the opportunity to get a glimpse into accounting outside of academia and prepares students to engage in professional presentations and research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	5
Case Study One.....	7
Case Study Two	23
Case Study Three	30
Case Study Four.....	38
Case Study Five	43
Case Study Six	48
Case Study Seven.....	54
Case Study Eight.....	61
Case Study Nine.....	68
Case Study Ten	74
Case Study Eleven	80
Case Study Twelve	86

INTRODUCTION

Summary of Findings: Throughout the thesis class, students focused and improved their knowledge in the areas of financial reporting, technical skills, theoretical concepts, and research. Each of these topics provided an opportunity to become more familiar with a topic beyond a typical academic setting. From the emphasis on work in Excel from the first case study, the class experienced beneficial learning that carried over into the internship the following year. The skills gained from that single case study impacted many students and provided them with advantages compared to many other undergraduates in the areas of Excel proficiency, but also in overall understanding of financial statements. The thesis class provided an opportunity to gain knowledge through a hand on and individual centered class structure.

Beyond, just the first case, each subsequent case allowed for familiarity with accounting subjects that had yet to be covered in other classes. Many of the topics the class saw were the first introductions to a focus. With help from Dr. Dickinson, the class began to understand the individual topics, and after a brief lesson, were encouraged to go solve the problems posed in the studies. After taking a week to understand the concepts and craft correct answers, the class members had a better grasp of the topics. The improved knowledge was solidified as students took these lessons into the Intermediate Accounting classrooms where they were already familiar with many of the concepts. Proof of the benefit of these classes could be seen through the performance of many of the students on the Intermediate exams. By participating in the thesis work, the class was more prepared for academic endeavors, and was more prepared for real world accounting problems. The

thesis provided the opportunity to see real-world scenarios and understand the purpose and necessity of accounting from a business, rather than academic lens.

Furthering the point on career preparedness, obtaining an internship at a prestigious accounting firm requires effort, intelligence, and networking skills. Working on the thesis and participating in the thesis class provided students avenues to improve on all these skills. The effort required to produce work for twelve different case studies, as well as two case study competitions gave students a taste of the demands of an accounting career. Then, having to complete case studies based on foreign concepts required the class to gather a greater intelligence with regards to the accounting industry. However, perhaps the most important portion of the thesis class was the improvement to networking skills. While the thesis cases were done mostly individually, there were opportunities to participate in case competitions. These case competitions required students to work in randomly assigned groups to create and present a solution to a problem. Having to work with others and accept both the benefits and the challenges improved the classes' professional and interpersonal skills. Also, the class heard from and communicated with various professionals from different firms throughout the case study process. These interactions allowed students to expand their networks and feel out their preferred career choice. Overall, the thesis and the class provided an exceptional opportunity for students to improve their accounting knowledge, work ethic, and networking skills.

CASE STUDY ONE

Home Heaters: Glenwood vs. Eads

Financial Reporting

Introduction: “Home Heaters” centered around two different companies who both sold home heating units. The two companies are Eads Heater, Inc. located in Eads, CO, and Glenwood Heating, Inc. located in Glenwood Springs, CO. As the background to the case explains, both companies operate under similar economic conditions and have the exact same operations during the year. However, what makes them different is that each manager has a unique take on certain accounting choices when applying GAAP in the companies’ financial statements. The case encourages students to practically apply these different ways of using GAAP and notice how they affect the different financial statements. The other important aspect of the case was that it required students to get more familiar with Microsoft Excel and how to integrate charts and tables seamlessly into a word document. By working in Excel and Word to produce financial statements, there is an opportunity to improve upon basic accounting technology skills that will be vital in the future. The case study also highlights the differences between small decisions in GAAP and shows how those decisions can affect end of year financial statements. The differences can be seen in the following income statement, statement of retained earnings, and balance sheet. Then through the analysis of various ratios, there is evidence that Glenwood’s decision making is the more effective of the two companies.

Part A:

Table 1-1 Glenwood Updated Trial Balance

Glenwood Heating, Inc		
Trial Balance-Part B		
	<u>Debits</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Cash	\$ 426.00	\$ -
Accounts Receivable	99,400	
Allowance for Bad Debts		994.00
Inventory	62,800	
Land	70,000	
Building	350,000	
Accumulated Depreciation-building		10,000
Equipment	80,000	
Accumulated Depreciation-equipment		9,000
Accounts Payable		26,440
Interest Payable		6,650
Note Payable		380,000
Common Stock		160,000
Dividend	23,200	
Sales		398,500
Cost of Goods Sold	177,000	
Other Operating expenses	34,200	
Bad debt expense	994	
Depreciation Expense-building	10,000	
Depreciation Expense-equipment	9,000	
Rent Expense	16,000	
Interest Expense	27,650	
Provision for income tax	30,914	
Total	\$991,584.00	\$991,584.00

Table 1-2 Eads Updated Trial Balance

Eads Heating, Inc		
Trial Balance-Part B		
	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 7,835.00	\$ -
Accounts Receivable	99,400.00	
Allowance for Bad Debts		4,970.00
Inventory	51,000.00	
Land	70,000.00	
Building	350,000.00	
Accumulated Depreciation-building		10,000.00
Equipment	80,000.00	
Accumulated Depreciation-equipment		20,000.00
Leased Equipment	92,000.00	
Accumulated Depreciation-leased equipment		11,500.00
Accounts Payable		26,440.00
Interest Payable		6,650.00
Note Payable		380,000.00
Lease Payable		83,360.00
Common Stock		160,000.00
Dividend	23,200.00	
Sales		398,500.00
Cost of Goods Sold	188,800.00	
Other Operating expenses	34,200.00	
Bad debt expense	4,970.00	
Depreciation Expense-building	10,000.00	
Depreciation Expense-equipment	20,000.00	
Depreciation Expense-leased equipment	11,500.00	
Interest Expense	35,010.00	
Provision for income tax	23,505.00	
Total	\$ 1,101,420.00	\$ 1,101,420.00

Table 1-3 Glenwood Income Statement

Glenwood Heating, Inc		
Income Statement		
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1		
Sales	\$ -	\$ 398,500.00
Cost of Goods Sold		177,000
Gross Profit		221,500
Operating Expenses		
Other Operating Expenses	34,200.00	
Bad Debt Expense	994	
Depreciation Expense-building	10,000	
Depreciation Expense-equipmen	9,000	
Rent Expense	16,000	70,194
Income from Operations		151,306
Other Expenses		
Interest Expense		27,650
Income before taxes		123,656
Provision for income tax		30,914
Net Income		\$ 92,742.00
Earnings per share		\$ 28.98

Table 1-4 Eads Income Statement

Eads Heating, Inc		
Income Statement		
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1		
Sales	\$ -	\$ 398,500.00
Cost of Goods Sold		188,800
Gross Profit		209,700
Operating Expenses		
Other Operating Expenses	34,200	
Bad Debt Expense	4,970	
Depreciation Expense-building	10,000	
Depreciation Expense-equipment	20,000	
Depreciation Expense-leased equipment	11,500	80,670
Income from Operations		129,030
Other Expenses		
Interest Expense		35,010
Income before taxes		94,020
Provision for income tax		23,505
Net Income		\$ 70,515.00
Earnings per share		\$ 22.04

Table 1-5 Glenwood Statement of Retained Earnings

Glenwood Heating, Inc	
Statement of Retained Earnings	
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1	
Retained Earnings as of Jan 1, 20X1	\$ -
Add: Net income for 20X1	92,742.00
	92,742.00
Less: Dividends	(23,200.00)
Retained Earnings for Dec 31, 20X1	\$ 69,542.00

Table 1-6 Eads Statement of Retained Earnings

Eads Heating, Inc	
Statement of Retained Earnings	
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1	
Retained Earnings as of Jan 1, 20X1	\$ -
Add: Net income for 20X1	70,515
	70,515
Less: Dividends	(23,200)
Retained Earnings for Dec 31, 20X1	\$ 47,315.00

Table 1-7 Glenwood Balance Sheet

Glenwood Heating, Inc		
Balance Sheet		
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1		
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 426.00
Accounts Receivable	99,400.00	
Allowance for Bad Debts	(994)	98,406
Inventory		62,800
Total Current Assets		161,632
Fixed Assets		
Land		70,000
Building	350,000	
Accumulated Depreciation-building	(10,000)	340,000
Equipment	80,000	
Accumulated Depreciation-equipment	(9,000)	89,000
Total Fixed Assets		499,000
Total Assets		\$ 642,632.00
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		26,440
Interest Payable		6,650
Total Current Liabilities		33,090
Long-Term Liabilities		
Note Payable		380,000
Total Long-Term Liabilities		380,000
Total Liabilities		413,090
Equity		
Common Stock		160,000
Retained Earnings		69,542
Total Equity		229,542
Total Liabilities and Equity		\$ 642,632.00

Table 1-8 Eads Balance Sheet

Eads Heating, Inc		
Balance Sheet		
For Year Ended December 31, 20X1		
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 7,835.00
Accounts Receivable	99,400	
Less: Allowance for Bad Debts	(4,970)	94,430
Inventory		51,000
Total Current Assets		153,265
Fixed Assets		
Land		70,000
Building	350,000	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation-building	(10,000)	340,000
Equipment	80,000	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation-equipment	(20,000)	60,000
Leased Equipment	92,000	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation-leased equipment	(11,500)	80,500
Total Fixed Assets		550,500
Total Assets		\$ 703,765.00
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		26,440
Interest Payable		6,650
Total Current Liabilities		33,090
Long-Term Liabilities		
Lease Payable		83,360
Note Payable		380,000
Total Long-Term Liabilities		463,360
Total Liabilities		496,450
Equity		
Common Stock		160,000
Retained Earnings		47,315
Total Equity		207,315
Total Liabilities and Equity		\$ 703,765.00

Table 1-9 Important Investment Ratios

	<u>Glenwood</u>	<u>Eads</u>
Earnings Per Share	29.98	22.04
Return on Equity	0.4	0.34
Return on Assets	0.14	0.1
Current Ratio	4.88	4.63
Acid-Test Ratio	3.02	3.24
Debt Ratio	0.64	0.71
Debt to Equity Ratio	1.8	2.39
Asset turnover ratio	0.62	0.57

Additional Information

Part A: Table 1-10 Basic Transactions

	Assets						=	Liabilities			+	Stockholder's Equity	
	Cash	Accounts Receivable	Inventory	Land	Building	Equipment		Accounts Payable	Note Payable	Interest Payable		Common Stock	Retained Earnings
No. 1	\$ 160,000											\$160,000	
No. 2	400,000								400,000				
No. 3	(420,000)			70,000	350,000								
No. 4	(80,000)					80,000							
No. 5			239,800					239,800					
No. 6		398,500											398,500
No. 7	299,100	(299,100)											
No. 8	(213,360)							(213,360)					
No. 9	(41,000)								(20,000)				(21,000)
No. 10	(34,200)												(34,200)
No. 11	(23,200)												(23,200)
No. 12										6,650			(6,650)
Balances	\$47,340	\$99,400	\$239,800	\$70,000	\$350,000	\$80,000	=	\$26,440	\$380,000	\$6,650		\$160,000	\$313,450

Table 1-11 Basic Trial Balance

	<u>Debits</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Cash	\$ 47,340.00	
Accounts Receivable	99400	
Inventory	239800	
Land	70000	
Building	350000	
Equipment	80000	
Accounts Payable		26440
Note Payable		380000
Interest Payable		6650
Common Stock		160000
Dividend	23200	
Sales		398500
Other Operating Expenses	34200	
Interest Expense	27650	
Total	\$971,590.00	\$971,590.00

Part B: Recording Additional Information

Table 1-12 Glenwood Additional Information

Transaction		Assets							
		Cash	Accounts Receivable	Allowance for Bad Debts	Inventory	Land	Building	Accumulated Depreciation Building	Accumulated Depreciation Equipment
Balances: Part A		\$ 47,340	\$ 99,400	\$ -	\$ 239,800	\$ 70,000	\$ 350,000		
Part B 1) Bad Debts				\$ 994	\$ (177,000)				
Part B 2) COGS									
Part B 3) Depreciation Building									
Equipment									
Part B 4) Equipment									
Rental Payment									
Part B 5) Income Tax		\$ (30,914)							
Balances		\$ 426	\$ 99,400	\$ 994	\$ 62,800	\$ 70,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 9,000

Liabilities			Equity	
Accounts Payable	Interest Payable	Note Payable	Common Stock	Retained Earnings
\$ 26,440	\$ 6,650	\$ 380,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 313,450
				\$ (994)
				\$ (177,000)
				\$ (10,000)
				\$ (9,000)
				\$ (16,000)
				\$ (30,914)
\$ 26,440	\$ 6,650	\$ 380,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 69,542

Table 1-13 Eads Additional Information

Transaction	Assets										
	Cash	Accounts Receivable	Allowance for Bad Debts	Inventory	Land	Building	Accumulated Depreciation Building	Equipment	Accumulated Depreciation Equipment	Leased Equipment	Accumulated Depreciation Lease
Balances: Part A	\$ 47,340.00	\$ 99,400.00	\$ 4,970.00	\$ 239,800.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 350,000.00		\$ 80,000.00			
Part B 1) Bad Debts											
Part B 2) COGS				(188,800.00)							
Part B 3) Depreciation Building							10,000.00				
Equipment									20,000.00		
Part B 4) Equipment											
Lease										92,000.00	
Lease Payment	(16,000.00)										
Depreciation											11,500.00
Part B 5) Income Tax	(23,505.00)										
Balances	\$ 7,835.00	\$ 99,400.00	\$ 4,970.00	\$ 51,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 92,000.00	\$ 11,500.00

Liabilities					Equity		
Accounts Payable	Interest Payable	Lease Payable	Note Payable		Common Stock	Retained Earnings	
\$ 26,440.00	\$ 6,650.00		\$ 380,000.00		\$ 160,000.00	\$ 313,450.00	
						(4,970.00)	
						(188,800.00)	
						(10,000.00)	
						(20,000.00)	
		92,000.00					
		(8,640.00)					
						(7,360.00)	
						(11,500.00)	
						(23,505.00)	
\$ 26,440.00	\$ 6,650.00	\$ 83,360.00	\$ 380,000.00		\$ 160,000.00	\$ 47,315.00	

Conclusion: After completing the various financial statements for both companies, it is important to compare them through various ratio tests. These ratio tests help to show which company an individual is more likely to invest in or lend money too. In the investing scenario, Glenwood's earnings per share comes in higher than Eads' by close to \$8, so Glenwood has the advantage. The return on equity is also slightly higher for Glenwood, so they have a stronger equity position which is also a positive for an investment. Glenwood's return on assets is also higher which shows Glenwood's management is more effective at getting the most out of their assets when compared to Eads. The last ratio important to investing was the asset turnover ratio which showed that Glenwood manages to generate more revenue per dollar of asset. As an investor, Glenwood is the better choice because they appear to be the more efficient company, as well as offer greater returns to investors than does Eads.

However, as a lender, there are different ratios that are important to recognize before an individual give's money to one of the companies. Looking at the current ratio, it shows that Glenwood is more capable of covering its short-term and long-term liabilities.

However, Eads has a better acid-test ratio showing that it is fit for covering the immediate liabilities with its liquid assets. The debt ratio also shows that Eads is slightly more leveraged, and therefore has opened themselves to a greater financial risk. Lastly, the debt to equity ratio echoes the debt ratio showing that Eads has higher leverage.

After looking at both companies, through investing and lending lenses, Glenwood appears to be a better investment due to its returns to investors. And even though Eads has the better ability to pay off its immediate liabilities, it has also financed more actions

with its debt putting itself in a riskier position. Unless an individual needed an immediate repayment of a loan, then Glenwood would be a safer company to lend to as well.

CASE STUDY TWO

Molson Coors Brewing Company

Profitability and Earnings Persistence

Introduction: Molson Coors Brewing Company—Profitability and Earnings Persistence Case Study focused on better understanding the income statement. From understanding why an income statement is classified, to recognizing the various aspects of the income statement, and to calculating performance ratios, the case study attempted to teach what makes up an income statement, and why it is arranged the way it is. The focus on the classifications helped to improve an individual's understanding about why certain aspects of the income statement are separated to better represent the events and actions that occur within the company. The study also helps to teach about the importance of income statement items and their effect on performance. Learning about these specific distinctions helps to better understand how the business is running, and gives a clearer picture about the economic position that the company is in.

A. What are the major classifications on an income statement?

There are three main classifications on an income statement. They are the gross margin section, the operating expense section, and the non-operating expense section.

The gross margin section includes the taking away cost of goods sold from revenues, and the information helps to find out the profits strictly from the sales of goods and services.

The operating expense section includes all the expenses that are crucial to the day to day running of the company and can stand alone in the business. It includes a company's profits or losses. An investor could use this information to see how effectively a company can generate a profit from its main activities.

The last classification is the non-operating expense section which shows expenses not related to operations. It includes peripheral operational activities as taxes. The classification helps to understand all aspects of the net income of a whole entity.

B. Explain why, under U.S. GAAP, companies are required to provide “classified” income statements.

U.S. GAAP requires companies to provide a “classified” balance sheet because it helps to make the income statement more transparent. With the “classified” or multi-step income statement, a company is required to list each of the expenses and revenue streams that are left out during a single step income statement. Giving more information allows investors to have a better understanding about where the company stands and gives a better insight into how the company runs. It also helps to prevent fraud, because with more detail, there is less of an opportunity to change the numbers.

C. In general, why might financial statement users be interested in a measure of persistent income?

Because persistent income is income that is common from one period to the next, investors can use it to recognize how stable a company’s profits are. A company that continues to show persistent and consistent income would most likely be a sound and safe investment, which would be attractive for an investor.

D. Define comprehensive income and discuss how it differs from net income.

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive measure of income that includes all income and expenses recognized during a time, not just those from daily operations. These other

incomes and expenses could stem from other gains and losses, sale of securities, and other non-normal business operations. It gives a more encompassing view of transactions across the entire business, not just the main activities shown by net income.

E. The income statement reports “Sales” and “Net sales.” What is the difference?

Why does Molson Coors report these two items separately?

Sales or gross sales are the total of all the transactions in each period. In Coors case, the difference is an excise tax. Coors includes the excise tax to show the cost of taxes that is included in the price of the product. It could serve as a justification for why the price is what is, and as evidence that the price is not as high as it purely to increase the profit. For other businesses, net sales are all the transactions less sales returns and allowances and sales discounts. Both sales and net sales would be of interest to an investor, because if net sales are considerably lower than it could point to quality issues with the company’s product. A company then would be inclined to show both to ensure investors that its product quality is high, and customers are satisfied with their purchases.

F. Consider the income statement item “Special items, net” and information in Notes 1 and 8.

i. In general, what types of items does Molson Coors include in this line item?

It includes unusual or infrequent items, impairment or asset abandonment related losses, restructuring charges and other atypical employee-related costs, and fees on termination of significant operating agreements and gains/losses on disposal of investments.

ii. Explain why the company reports these on a separate line item rather than including them with another expense item. Molson Coors classifies these

special items as operating expenses. Do you concur with this classification? Explain.

The company chooses to include them on a separate line because they see them as unique events that are not important to their core activities. Separating the special items from other expenses helps investors to more accurately compare the company's normal revenues and expenses without being skewed by certain onetime events. I concur with the classification because most of the special items are related to specific assets that are important to the core operations of the company. While they may not be common occurrences, they are a result of day to day activities.

G. Consider the income statement item "Other income (expense), net" and the information in Note 6. What is the distinction between "Other income (expense), net" which is classified a nonoperating expense, and "Special items, net" which Molson Coors classifies as operating expenses?

The difference between the "Other income(expense), net" and "Special items, net" is that while many of the special items are tied directly to operations, the other income is more related to peripheral activities. Whether it is financing activities, foreign currency exchanges, or gains and losses on non-operating assets, none of them are directly related to the main function of the company.

H. Refer to the statement of comprehensive income.

i. What is the amount of comprehensive income in 2013? How does this amount compare to net income in 2013?

Comprehensive income in 2013 is \$760.2 million, which is \$192.9 million greater than the net income of \$567.3 million.

- ii. What accounts for the difference between net income and comprehensive income in 2013? In your own words, how are the items included in Molson Coors' comprehensive income related?

The difference between net and comprehensive income stems from foreign currency translations, unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments, pensions, ownership shares of unconsolidated subsidiaries, amortization of net prior service benefit and net actuarial gain to income, and reclassifications of derivatives. These items are comprehensive income related because they still contribute to the firm's profits or losses, even though they are not linked to direct operations. However, there are items that still make a difference in the profitability of the company, and therefore, are included in comprehensive income.

- I. Consider the information on income taxes, in Note 7.

- i. What is Molson Coors' effective tax rate in 2013?

Effective Tax Rate = Income Tax expense/ Pre-tax income

$$= 84.0 \text{ million} / 654.5 \text{ million}$$

$$= 12.8\%$$

Conclusion:

After completing the Molson Coors Brewing Company—Profitability and Earnings

Persistence Case Study, the income statement begins to make much more sense.

Understanding how an income statement is set up between the gross margin, operating,

and non-operating is useful because it helps to paint a clearer picture of the happenings

inside a company. And not only does that benefit investors, but through the classified

income statement, it protects the company from fraudulent accounting practices by

making the income statement so detailed. Learning about the different types of income

such as net income, comprehensive income, and even persistent income, helped to

distinguish the benefits of highlighting each, and how companies can use them to gather

investors and sometimes even try and make the company more attractive than the typical

net income bottom line would show. The case study also explained how a company can

improve its consistency and stability by having a special items and other income/expense

section, which would make the company more attractive to investors. All in all, the case

study made clear how companies can use their income statements to make their business

more attractive, but also ensure they faithfully represent the financial information of the

company.

CASE STUDY THREE

Pearson plc

Accounts Receivable

Introduction: The Pearson case study focused on receivables and what they consist of. Looking at the balance sheet, income statement, and footnotes showed the different types of receivables as well the contra-accounts that decrease the receivables, such as Allowance (Provision) for Doubtful Accounts and Allowance (Provision) for Sales Returns and Allowances. The last part of the case study highlighted how to estimate certain bad debts for the upcoming year and using the estimates as well as the utilized values to construct t-charts. After completing the case, I gained a deeper understanding of how receivables worked, as well as how they are broken down. From the main accounts (trade) receivable to decreases in receivables from taking on a new business, I better understood the makeup of receivables. I also improved my knowledge of the entries and t-accounts that are used to display the changes in receivables and bad debts throughout the years. Lastly, I learned how to incorporate each of the estimated, as well as utilized, allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns and allowances into a t-account for receivables to find gross receivables.

- A. An account receivable is a claim held against a customer and another for money, goods, or services. An account receivable can also be known as trade receivables and loans and receivables.
- B. Notes receivables are written promises to pay a certain sum of money on a specified future date. They may arise from sales, financing, or other transactions. They may also be short or long term. These differ from accounts receivable because they can be short term or long term and while accounts receivable is for goods and services, notes receivable is meant to pay a certain sum.
- C. A contra-account on a balance sheet reduces either an asset, liability or owners' equity. The two contra-accounts mentioned with Pearson's trade receivables are the net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts and anticipated future sales. When managers are trying to decide how to estimate the balance in each contra-account, they can look at the previous year's estimate and how accurate it was and then adjust from there. They can also do an aging analysis, or measure the estimated allowance based on a percent of sales.
- D. The percentage of sales approach to estimating uncollectible accounts receivable looks at sales as opposed to accounts receivable uses a percentage to decide how much will be uncollectible. The aging analysis method separates accounts into categories based on their age. From here each category that is farther away from its intended payment period becomes less and less likely to be received. The better method is to use the aging analysis, because even though the percent of sales method may offer a better way of matching expenses, aging analysis tends to be a more accurate measure of the account that is received.

E. Despite a chance on not receiving payment, a company will still extend credit because if it operated under the belief that an account would be uncollectible that the total amount of sales would most likely decrease as those customers were unable to purchase product. A manager must recognize that while there is a risk in offering goods on credit, that it is a necessary and normal risk in today's economy that runs on credit transactions.

F.

i.

Provision for Doubtful Accounts	
	72,000,000
	26,000,000
5,000,000	
20,000,000	
	3,000,000
	76,000,000

The first line represents the beginning balance of the provision for doubtful accounts.

The second line represents the estimate for the current years allowance for doubtful accounts.

The third line represents the exchange differences that resulted from the current year.

The fourth line represents the actual write-offs for the provision for doubtful accounts.

The fifth line represents the incurred provisions from the acquisition through business combination.

The sixth line represents the ending balance of the provision for doubtful accounts at the end of the year.

ii. 1) 12/31/08 Bad Debts Expense 26,000,000

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 26,000,000

Bad Debts Expense is an Income Statement account, and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a Balance Sheet account.

2) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 20,000,000

Accounts Receivable 20,000,000

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a Balance Sheet account, and Accounts Receivable is a Balance Sheet account.

iii. The provision for bad and doubtful debts expense is included in the operating expense portion of the Income Statement under the Bad Debts expense account.

G.

i.

Provision for Sales Returns	
	372,000,000
	425,000,000
443,000,000	
	354,000,000

ii. 1) 12/31/08 Sales Returns 425,000,000

Provision for Sales Returns 425,000,000

Sales Returns is an Income Statement account, and Provision for Sales Returns is a Balance Sheet account.

2) Sales Returns 443,000,000

Accounts Receivable 443,000,000

Sales Returns is an Income Statement account and Accounts Receivable is a Balance Sheet account.

ii. Estimated sales returns would show up in the revenues section of the income statement. It would be a part of sales that would be taken away to reach net sales.

H.

Trade Receivables

1,342,00,000	
5,624,000,000	5,219,000,000
	20,000,000
	443,000,000
1,284,000,000	

Accounts Receivable 5,624,000,000

Sales 5,624,000,000

Cash 5,219,000,000

Accounts Receivable 5,219,000,000

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts 20,000,000

Accounts Receivable 20,000,000

Sales Returns 443,000,000

Accounts Receivable 443,000,000

Conclusion: Throughout the case, each step helped to further the understanding about what receivables are and what they consist of. The case helps to understand the definition of a receivable, which is claim held against a customer and another for money, goods, or services. Then it leads the student deeper and teaches him to recognize the contra-accounts that deplete the receivable accounts. Between allowance for doubtful accounts, and allowance for sales returns and allowances, net receivables can be significantly decreased. Also, in learning about these allowances, the case highlights how to estimate these contra-asset accounts, and how to incorporate them into journal entries and t-accounts. Finally, after gathering information on how the contra-accounts are used, the case incorporates the numbers into an overall t-account for gross receivables. After finishing the case, it is much easier to look at an income statement or balance sheet and recognize what the accounts for receivables mean. By understanding how the allowance for doubtful accounts work, an investor would be able to see how risky some of the business ventures the company undertakes are. And, through looking at allowance for sales returns and allowances, an investor would also be able to see the quality of the goods being produces, because a high allowance would indicate many returns and low quality of goods. The Pearson case emphasizes the important aspects of receivables on an income statement, balance sheet, and finally in the footnotes, that would be important to a potential investor in seeing the health of a company.

CASE STUDY FOUR

XXXXXXXX

Chapter 6 Problem 6-8: Analysis of Alternatives

Problem 6-8

Vendor A:

To find the cost that Vendor A will prove the service for, you must first find the present value of the ordinary annuity of \$18,000. You know that you are trying to find the present value of the press, because the it will help you decide the present value of the press, and that is important for finding the cheapest purchase. You also know you are finding the ordinary annuity, because the first payment comes at the end of the year, and that makes the annuity and ordinary annuity. You find the cost in the following way:

$$\text{Value} = \text{Payment} \times \text{PVOA}(10, 10\%)$$

$$\text{Value} = 18,000 \times 6.14457 \text{ (found by looking up 10 periods at 10\% in the present value ordinary annuity table)}$$

$$\text{Value} = 110,602$$

Therefore, the present value of the ordinary annuity is \$110,602. Then you must add back the additional down payment of \$50,000 and the maintenance cost of \$10,000.

$$\text{Total Cost from Vendor A} = 110,602 + 50,000 + 10,000$$

$$\text{Total Cost from Vendor A} = \$175,602$$

In the end, the final cost of purchasing the press from Vendor A will be \$175,602.

Vendor B:

To find the cost of vendor B, you will need to find the present value annuity due. Once again, you are trying to find the present value because you want to know what the cost of purchasing the press is today. You also know that you want to find the annuity due, because the first payment will be upon delivery which will be at the beginning of the year. To solve the problem, you do the following steps:

$$\text{Value} = \text{Payment} \times \text{PVAD} (40, 5\%)$$

$$\text{Value} = 9,500 \times 18.01704 \text{ (found by looking up 40 periods at 5\% interest on the present value annuity due table)}$$

$$\text{Value} = 171,162$$

Therefore, the total cost of purchasing from Vendor B, since they perform year end maintenance for no extra charge, is \$171,162.

Vendor C:

For Vendor C, the full cash price or cost will be paid upon delivery, so you know that the cost of the press is \$150,000. However, you also must account for the maintenance costs that differ each year.

For the first 5 years, maintenance costs are \$1,000 a year. To find the present value of these cash flows, you need to perform a present value ordinary annuity due, since the payment occurs at the end of the year. The calculations for the first 5 years are as follows.

$$\text{Value} = \text{Payment} \times \text{PVOA} (5, 10\%)$$

Value=1,000 X 3.79079 (found by looking up 5 periods at 10% interest in the PVOA table)

Value=3,791

The present value cost of maintenance is \$3,791 for the first 5 years.

For the next 10 years maintenance costs are \$2,000 a year. To find the present value, you take the same steps as the previous step, but you must take away the present value ordinary annuity factor of the first 5 years to separate the 10-year period by itself. The calculations are as follows.

Value=10-year payment X [PVOA (15,10%)-PVOA (5,10%)

Value=2,000 X (7.60608-3.79079)

Value=7,631

So, the value of the next 10 years of maintenance will be \$7,631.

Finally, for the last 5 years, cost of maintenance is \$3,000 per year. To find what the present value of this annuity is, you do a similar operation to the previous step. You must take away the present value ordinary annuity factor of the 10-year period from the last period to get the present value of the final 5-year period. To do this, you use the following calculations.

Value=Last 5-year payment X [PVOA (5,10%)-PVOA (10,10%)]

Value=3,000 X (8.5136-7.60608)

Value=2,722

So, the present value of the last five years of payments is \$2,722.

To find the total cost of the purchase, you then must add each present value found and the original cash payment.

Total Cost from Vendor C=150,000+3,791+7,631+2,722

Total Cost from Vendor=164,144

Therefore, the cost of purchasing from Vendor C is \$164,144.

After looking at the present values of all Vendor's cash flows, Vendor C has the lowest, and Ellison should purchase from them.

CASE STUDY FIVE

Palfinger

Property, Plant, and Equipment

- A. As a manufacturing company, Palfinger would have large warehouses and factories that would be considered buildings, they would own the land where these warehouses were located, and finally they would have heavy manufacturing machinery that would be included in the equipment classification. They would have an assembly line set up, vehicles for transportation, and storage equipment.
- B. The value of property, plant, and equipment on the balance sheet represents the total of each of those categories less the respective accumulated depreciation.
- C. Palfinger reports its own buildings and investments in third-party buildings, Plant and Machinery, and fixtures, fittings, and equipment in its notes.
- D. The prepayments and assets under construction represents an asset that the company did not purchase but built on their own. The prepaid portion comes from the Construction in Process account where the unfinished assets are treated as prepaid assets. There is no depreciation expense because the assets have yet to be capitalized as they are not fully finished in construction, and therefore the assets are not available for use. The reclassification value would represent assets that were finished up in construction and prepayments that have run out.
- E. Palfinger depreciates assets through the straight-line depreciation method. The method seems reasonable because straight line depreciation is a commonly used and accepted accounting method for depreciation. There are several trade-offs management makes when selecting a depreciation method. One could be that the depreciation method chosen doesn't accurately represent the amount of depreciation that occurs per year in years where there is changing levels of

production. Another trade off would be whether the company wants to recognize more profits now or later.

F. For replacement investments and value enhancing investments are capitalized and depreciated over either the new or the original useful life. The alternative accounting method would be to capitalize and depreciate each individual improvement or enhancement as opposed to including the value in the original asset.

G. Parts:

i. The purchase of new property, plant and equipment:

PPE for 2007..... 149,990

PPE for 2006..... (98,130)

Net Increase in

PPE.....51,860

Total Accum. Depr. and Impairment for 2007..... 79,269

Total Accum. Depr. and Impairment for 2006.... (79,223)

Total Purchase of New PPE 2007.....\$51,896

ii. The government grants are payments made to a company or government assistance to a company. The grant is deducted from PPE because when the asset is purchased, the actual cost to the company is lower and therefore, the carrying value is lower, and this must be reflected in the balance sheet. By lowering the carrying value it would ensure the balanced sheet is balanced since the grant also has to be recorded.

- H. To calculate the gain, you need to subtract the NBV of the disposal from the proceeds on the sale of PPE.

Proceeds on Sale of PPE.....	1,655
NBV of Disposal.....	<u>(1,501)</u>
Gain.....	154

Method	Year	Book Value	Depreciation Expense	NBV
Straight Line	2007	10,673	1,880	8,793
Double Declining	2007	10,673	4,269	6,404

i. To find the gain or loss, I used a journal entry for the sale

Cash	7,500
Accumulated Depreciation	1,880
Loss	1,293

Equipment	10,673
-----------	--------

The total income statement effect would be the loss on disposal of 1,293 added to the depreciation expense of 1,880. Therefore, the total income statement impact is a loss of 3,173.

- ii. To find the gain or loss, I used a journal entry for the sale.

Cash	7,500
------	-------

Accumulated Depreciation	4,269
--------------------------	-------

Gain	1,096
------	-------

Equipment	10,673
-----------	--------

The total income statement effect of the gain on sale and the depreciation expense would be the depreciation expense of 4,269 less the gain of 1,096. Therefore, the total income statement impact is a loss of 3,200.

- iii. The loss from using double declining balance is 27,000 euros more than using straight line.

CASE STUDY SIX

Volvo

Research and Development Cost

Introduction: Volvo Group- Research and Development Costs, helps to show how to account for research and development in a large company. The case makes students compare two different accounting systems, IFRS and US-GAAP, and shows how the accounting standards for these two areas differ. Not only that, but the case helps to delineate when to capitalize and when to expense certain research and development costs. The Volvo case highlights where on the financial statements research and development costs should be included. The inclusion of these research and development costs also helps students to see how capitalizing product development an effect on the balance has sheet and emphasizes how the financial statements would be different whether IFRS or US-GAAP is used. The Volvo case ensures that students gain a stronger grasp on how to account for Research and Development, and how it can affect the financial position of a company.

Questions:

- A. The costs included in Research and Development expenses arise from costs put into trying to come up with potential advancements of products or new products altogether that ultimately never will realize a profit. However, if the research and development was successful, then the costs would be included in the intangible asset section of the balance sheet. So, the 13,193 million SEK, represents the amount of cost incurred on failed research and development programs.
- B. When deciding what costs will be capitalized and which will be expensed, Volvo separates R&D into research costs and development costs. Research costs will always be expensed, and when it is too difficult to separate the research and development phases, then the entire cost will be expensed. Then when an asset is in the development phase, Volvo must determine several things. First, will the

asset be used internally or sold to customers, then Volvo must plan on selling the asset, and lastly, the asset must create future economic benefit for Volvo. Once Volvo can determine whether these aspects are met, then it can capitalize the development.

- C. When determining the length of time for an amortization period for costs, Volvo would need to address how long it believes the developments will be useful. For instance, with software developments, after some period between three and eight years, the original development will become outdated, and therefore should be amortized because it will be lower in value. For each product or software development, Volvo must decide how long the development will be relevant, how cutting edge the development is, and how long they can expect to receive and economic benefit from the development, and that will help Volvo determine an appropriate amortization period.
- D. I believe that IFRS standards do a better job representing R&D costs on the financial statements. It makes more sense to me to capitalize costs that will ultimately see economic benefit, rather than simply expense them as soon as they occur. I think using IFRS would give a better representation of the intangible assets that a company has, and therefore, would better represent the financial position of the company.
- E. Two Parts:
 - i. The amount of capitalized product and software costs, net of accumulated depreciation is 11,409. The line item where it is represented is the “Intangible Assets” section on the balance sheet.

ii. See Table-

Product and Software Development			
Beg Bal.	12,381	Amortized	3,126
Amounts Capitalized	2,602	Amortized	448
End Bal.	11,409		

F. Two Parts:

i. See Table-

(in SEK Millions)	2007	2008	2009
1) Product and software development costs capitalized during the year	2,057	2,150	1,858
2) Total R&D expense on the income statement	11,059	14,348	13,193
3) Amortization of previously capitalized costs (included in R&D expense)	2,357	2,864	2,830
4) Total R&D costs incurred during the year = 1 + 2 - 3	10,759	13,634	12,221

ii. 2007: $2,057/10,759 = 19.12\%$

2008: $2,150/13,634 = 15.77\%$

2009: $1,858/12,221 = 15.20\%$

G. See Part i.

i. See Table-

(in SEK millions)	2007	2008	2009
Net Sales, Industrial Operations	276,795	294,932	208,487
Total Assets, from Balance Sheet	321,647	372,419	332,265

ii. See Table-

(for 2009)	Volvo	Navistar
Total R&D Costs	12,221	433
Net Sales	208,487	11,300
Total R&D/Net Sales	5.86%	3.83%

Volvo has a higher proportion than does Navistar.

Conclusion: The Volvo Group- Research and Development Costs Case leads students to better grasp how to account for Research and Development costs. Through using Volvo, a foreign company, it also helps to differentiate between IFRS standards and US-GAAP standards. The case teaches that IFRS appears to be the better accounting method because it expenses research costs, and only capitalizes development costs when the development will add economic benefit. This system ensures a more complete and applicable financial report, and better shows the financial position of the company. The case also teaches where and how research and development costs are included in the financial statements. Looking at the notes reveals that the total costs for research and development include the capitalized costs, the expenses, and then less the amortization of the capitalized intangible assets. Being able to put these together and understand what makes up the total, helps to understand what research and development is comprised of and if using IFRS, how successful research and development is at creating economic benefit. Overall, the case helps students to understand how accounting for research and development costs works, and the effect it can have on a company's financial statements.

CASE STUDY SEVEN

XXXXXXX

Data and Analytics

Questions:

- A. CaseWare Analytics started in Toronto in 1988 and was established as a software company that sells solutions to accounting, auditing, financial, risk, and governance professionals. They acquired the rights to IDEA from the CICA. IDEA stands for Interactive Data Extraction and Analytics. It is used to analyze large amounts of data from a variety of sources and gather information from each source to draw conclusions. IDEA can take data from spreadsheets, databases, accounting programs, ERP systems, and T&E applications. It can then transform these inputs into PDFs, plain text, or even SAP for effective visualizations of the data. One of the major benefits of IDEA is that it can analyze data from almost any outside source. IDEA also ensures the integrity of the data through making it a read only access for non-authorized users and monitors for fraudulent activity. The program is user friendly as it gives step-by step instructions on how to continue the process, and it requires no programming knowledge. IDEA is also able to run on many Microsoft operating systems and does not require any special hardware.
- B. Because IDEA emphasizes its user-friendliness, there are not many special skills that are needed to operate the software. Solid accounting or financial knowledge should be enough to operate the program, because it walks you through many of the steps. However, if any questions do arise, then CaseWare offers many tutorial videos on how to solve the issue. For me to gain the skills necessary to operate IDEA, it seems I that I would just need to download the program and begin to work through the various operations it has.
- C. Three Parts

- a. Auditors are tasked with looking over a variety of kinds of accounting information. From 10-K's to receivables ledgers, an auditor needs to understand what is on the document and how it applies to the company's financials. However, when uploading data, not all programs are able to read the uploaded information. Basic programs like Excel do not always have the power to read and analyze certain documents. But, with IDEA, when an auditor comes across a traditionally unusable report, due to its complexity, it can understand the information on the report, and give effective analysis.

Another aspect of an audit is ensuring that the client has not “managed” their financials or purposely attempted to commit fraud. While an auditor is tasked with looking for these things, there is always potential to overlook it.

However, IDEA reduces the chance that an inaccurate audit would occur.

With the ability to analyze the entirety of a company's data, the program would be able to quickly find any fraudulent activity and eliminate the chance of missing the crime.

The last instance where IDEA could be used would be for a massive, global company. The issue that an auditor would run into in this instance would be the massive amount of data that he or she would have to sift through.

Imagining having to sit down and analyze thousands of documents. That would be daunting and would increase the chances to make a mistake.

However, IDEA could solve this issue because it allows for a virtually endless

amount of data to be uploaded, and could then analyze the data much quicker, with less mistakes than a human auditor.

- b. Tax associates are constantly striving to find a way to reduce the amount of taxes their clients must pay. One way that they can reduce their clients overall taxable base, is by ensuring that their financial statements are not overstating the income on financial statements. Even minor mistakes on the recording of financials could inflate the overall income, and in turn create a larger taxable base. However, a tax associate can use IDEA to review the financial statements. IDEA could find any areas where income could be overstated, and the tax associate could use this to correct the net income, thereby lowering the overall taxes paid.

For global companies, they are subjected to taxes in each country, state, and sometime city that they operate in. As a result, these companies pay billions of dollars in taxes every year. For this reason, they are always seeking out ways to minimize their taxable dollars. Sometimes, this means holding their cash in areas where tax rates are lower. Using IDEA's analytics tools, tax associates could plug into the system the tax rates of various countries to establish a plan regarding how and where to keep a company's money and operations. This would allow for these multi-billion-dollar companies to pay the least amount of tax possible and using the savings to continue to innovate and expand.

Another way the IDEA could be used in tax planning would be to help companies project new areas to expand into. With the analytics abilities of IDEA, a tax planner could input the varying tax levels of different countries, and the program would then output the total amount of expected taxes. Using IDEA in this way would help to properly prepare an organization for the possible tax burden. IDEA would be incredibly useful to these companies because it could quickly find out the total taxes, and then display how it found the numbers in clear visuals. It would make a tax planners job significantly easier because he or she could clearly show the client exactly what he expected to happen.

- c. One job of audit, tax, and advisory accountants is financial statement analysis. The financial statements of clients can give each role in a firm valuable information about his task. However, when the financial statements of a company are thousands of pages long the task can be daunting, if not impossible. But, with IDEA, the financial statements can be quickly uploaded and analyzed. The amount of time it would have taken to look over the statements would be dramatically reduced, and analysis of the financials could be presented to the clients almost immediately. This would save the clients time and money and would make the firms services more valuable to them.

Valuation of a client's total assets is another important job of an accountant. However, it is another extremely time-consuming process. For instance, in a

manufacturing company, the accountant would be required to go in and personally inventory many of the assets. They would then have to upload their findings to a program, then look at another program where the client's assets were listed, and then make sure the numbers are all the same. In IDEA, these middle steps would be removed. The accountant could upload the inventory data directly into the IDEA program, which would already hold the client's inventories, and then check if they were balanced. It would save time and would be a valuable tool for the valuating accountant.

In advisory, there are many instances where an accountant would need to present his or her findings or ideas to a client. In these cases, it is important for the accountant to have clear visuals and effective analysis. Without IDEA, the presenter would most likely have to use several different programs to create solid visuals, and then another program to come up with analysis. But, with IDEA, the accountant could do all these functions in a single program. It would streamline the whole process and would save the advisor time where he or she could focus on the actual meat of the presentation as opposed to just the setting up and organizing of it.

- D. Currently, data aggregation and analysis require incredible amounts of time to input and then gather valuable information from the data. As accountants, we must constantly transfer data between several programs, each of which have a specific function and require additional time to gather valuable conclusions. The results of

using all these different programs is an inefficient business process. However, if our firm decides to invest in IDEA, much of the time waste can be eliminated. IDEA runs analytics on a variety of data types and would be the perfect program to streamline all our needed analysis. It also is a powerful presentation tool, and it creates clear visuals that would be valuable to our clients.

Ultimately, the time saved from using IDEA would allow for our entire accounting team to focus on more important jobs. Another attractive aspect is the ease with which IDEA can be learned. CaseWare, the developer of idea, touts that its product is user-friendly and requires no programming knowledge. The firm's employees would be able to quickly transition from their old programs to IDEA with minimal training time. IDEA eliminates the main fear of a programming change by reducing the amount of time it would take to teach employees how to use the new program.

The other positive aspect about IDEA, is that it would allow for more associates to work on bigger picture tasks and eliminate the need to spend hours on bookkeeping and presentation building. This would increase overall work efficiency, and effectiveness as employees could work on more specific tasks that would provide greater benefit to the client. IDEA would help to reduce wasted time and busy work and could empower employees to spend time on higher functions that would be more valuable to the client. Especially in today's world where advisory services are becoming more desired, IDEA would allow our firm to use expend more resources on the advisory side and bring more benefit to our clients.

CASE STUDY EIGHT

Rite Aid

Long Term Debt

Introduction: The Rite Aid case focuses on Long Term Debt and how it is handled in the financial statements, from the balance sheet to the notes. The case takes you into debt disclosures in the financials and makes you try and understand what each line means, and how to interpret the information that you are given. The case also emphasizes discounts and premiums on notes payable, and how that can affect year-end entries, as well as the overall interest expense a company will have to record each period. Using the financial statements brings a real-world scenario into typically, predictable and uninteresting notes payable problems. Understanding that the information given in the case allows for it to be a more meaningful representation of financials. Having to go step by step and break down payments allows for a better understanding of how the debt process works, and helps individuals visualize why certain debt agreements are made and how the economic environment effects the decisions. The Rite Aid case is a valuable case for aiding in overall understanding of long-term debt.

Questions:

A. Consider the various types of debt described in note 11, Indebtedness and Credit Agreement.

- i. Secured debt is debt backed by collateral to reduce risk. Rite Aid would specify this debt because it would put certain assets it owns at risk.

Unsecured debt is debt not backed by any asset. Therefore, it is inherently riskier, and may take lawsuits to recover. Rite Aid should separate this form of debt to highlight the debt that if not paid, could result in civil suits.

- ii. Guaranteed debt is debt that is backed by a third party in case the original party cannot cover their debts. Rite Aid's subsidiaries are written in as the guarantor on many of the guaranteed debts.
- iii. Senior means for debt that the debt takes precedence over all other debts and must be paid first in the instance that a company liquidates its assets. Fixed-rate means that the same amount of interest will be paid every period. Convertible means that the debt can be converted into a predetermined amount of the company's equity at certain times at the debt holder's discretion.
- iv. Rite Aid has so many different types of debt at different interest rates because they environment that they are agreeing to these contracts is different for each form of debt. It can change based on the market rate, who the agreement is with, and the total value of the debt. Each of these would cause the type of date and interest rates to be different.

B. Rite Aid's total debt is \$6,370,899. The debt maturing in the current year is \$51,502. To reconcile the total debt that Rite Aid cites on its balance sheet, the current maturities must be combined with Long-term debt, and lease debt.

Current Debt + Long Term Debt + Leases = Total Debt

51,502 + 6,185,633 + 133,764 = 6,370,899

C. Consider the 7.5% senior secured notes due March 2017.

i. The face value of the note is \$500,000, and that is known because the value does not change due to any amortization of a premium or a discount from 2009 to 2010.

ii. Cash 500,000

 Note Payable 500,000

iii. Interest Expense 37,500 (500,000 * .075)

 Cash 37,500

iv. Note Payable 500,000

 Cash 500,000

D. Consider the 9.375% senior notes due December 2015. Assume that interest is paid annually.

i. The principal of the note is \$410,000. The carrying value of the note is \$405,951. The two values differ because the note was originally issued when the market rate was greater than the stated rate of the note. This causes the note to be issued at a discount and is why the carrying value is less than the principal.

ii. Rite Aid paid \$38,438 in interest in the fiscal year 2009. This is found by multiplying the principal by the stated rate (410,000 * .09375).

iii. The interest expense for year ended February 27, 2010 is \$39,143. This is found by taking the cash that is to be paid each year (which is constant) and adding to it, the discount from 2009 to 2010 (found in the footnotes), and you arrive at the interest expense value.

iv. Interest Expense 39,143

Discount on Notes Payable	705
Cash	38,438

- v. The total rate of interest can then be found by using algebra.

$$405,246 * \text{Interest rate} = 39,143$$

$$\text{Interest Rate} = 9.65\%$$

We use the carrying value from 2009, because to find interest expense for the current year, you would use the previous year's carrying value.

- E. Consider the 9.75% notes due June 2016. Assume that Rite Aid issued these notes on June 30, 2009 and that the company pays interest on June 30th of each year.

- i. Cash` 402,630

Disc on Note Payable 7,380

Note Payable 410,000

- ii. To find the effective interest rate, you can use a financial calculator. The inputs will be:

$$N=8$$

$$I/Y=?$$

$$PV=402,620$$

$$PMT=-39,975$$

$$FV=-410,000$$

As a result, your effective interest rate will be 10.12%.

- iii. See Table.

Date	Interest Payment	Interest Expense	Bond Discount Amortization	Net Book Value of Debt	Effective Interest Rate
6/30/2009	-	-	-	402,620	10.12
6/30/2010	39,975	40,745	770	403,390	10.12
6/30/2011	39,975	40,823	848	404,238	10.12
6/30/2012	39,975	40,409	934	405,172	10.12
6/30/2013	39,975	41,003	1,028	406,200	10.12
6/30/2014	39,975	41,107	1,132	407,332	10.12
6/30/2015	39,975	41,222	1,247	408,579	10.12
6/30/2016	39,975	41,396	1,421	410,000	10.12

iv. Interest Expense 27,167

Discount on Note Payable 517

Interest Payable 26,650

v. The net book value would be the 402,620 plus the discount amortized of 517. Therefore, the net book value would be \$403,137.

Conclusion:

After doing the Rite Aid case, I have a much better of long-term debt and its presentation on the balance sheet. At the beginning of the case, I was not able to connect the debt on the balance sheet and the financial statements, and really did not even know the difference between secured and unsecured debt. However, after going through each question and being forced to work many of the problems backwards, the case gave me a better understanding of how the financials are linked. Overall, the case allowed me to learn more about notes, their interest payments, and how they link to a company's overall debt.

CASE STUDY NINE

Merck

Stock Holder's Equity

Introduction:

The Merck Case Study emphasizes the need to understand stockholder's equity. As one of the main ways that a company raises capital, stockholder's equity is a vital part to any large-scale, successful corporation. The case attempts to differentiate between the different kinds of equity and what increases or decreases total equity. Using the financials given, the case ensures that we must look at common and preferred stock, and understand the difference between authorized, issues, and outstanding shares, and how each one has a specific impact on the financials. The case also makes sure that we understand how dividends work, and how they represent a decrease in stockholder's equity. Lastly, the case shows us why a company would seek to repurchase their stock, and how that would affect the company's financial position.

Questions:

A. Consider Merck's common shares.

- i. Merck has authorized 5,400,000,000 shares.
- ii. Merck has only issued 2,983,508,675 shares.
- iii. The dollar value of common stock on the balance sheet is reported at 29.8 million dollars. This number originates from the 2,983,508,675 shares multiplied the par value of one cent.

$$2,983,508,675 \text{ shares} \times .01 = \$29.8 \text{ million}$$

- iv. By looking at the balance sheet, it shows that there are 811,005,675 shares of Treasury Stock being held as of December 31, 2017.

- v. To find common shares outstanding, you must subtract the number of shares held in the treasury by the total number of shares issued.

$$2,983,508,675 - 811,005,675 = 2,172,502,884 \text{ shares outstanding}$$

So, the total number of shares outstanding is 2,172,502,884.

- vi. To find total market capitalization, you must multiply the total number of shares outstanding by the market price of a share. The market price is given in the problem and is \$57.61 per share.

$$2,172,502,884 \text{ shares} * \$57.61 \text{ per share} = \$125,157,891,147.24 \text{ market capitalization}$$

C. Companies pay dividends on common stock for several reasons. One reason is because it serves as proof that a company is financially well off, because a company would not be willing to give out money if it was not positive that it could afford it. Another reason is that dividends attract investors who are looking for current income. A company wants to continue to gather investments, and dividends attract possible investors who are looking for a payout. Often when dividends are paid, the company's stock price decreases, because the company's total overall value also decreases with the dividend payment.

D. A company would repurchase its own stock for several reasons. One reason is to consolidate ownership. Because with common stock, each person who owns a share is a part owner, ownership can be very spread out. If a company desires to reduce the total number of owners with voting power, then a treasury stock repurchase can solve that issue. Another reason is that a company may buy back shares if a stock is undervalued. This would allow them to purchase their shares at a discount, and

then when the stock price corrects and rises, they can sell their shares for more thereby increasing capital without issuing new shares. Lastly, a company may buy back stock to boost financial ratios, such as earnings per share, thus looking more attractive to investors.

- E. In the year, Merck has dividends outstanding as well as newly declared dividends. They also had dividends payable at the end of the year, so not all the dividends were paid. To find the correct numbers to write out the entry for this action, you must look at several statements. First, to find the value of dividends, you would look at the statement of retained earnings to see how much dividends reduced retained earnings. This value is \$3,310.7 million. The you would have to find the cash paid to shareholders for the dividends. This can be found on the statement of cash flows in the financing section. This number is \$3,307.3. The difference between the two numbers is the dividends that are yet to be paid, and therefore are dividends payable and the value is, \$3.4 million. The entry is as follows:

Retained Earnings	3310.7
Cash	3307.3
Dividends Payable	3.4

- G. During 2007, Merck repurchased several its own common shares on the open market

- i. To account for its treasury stock transactions, Merck records treasury stock at cost and uses the cost method. This can be seen in the balance sheet where they list treasury stock at its cost price.
- ii. According to Note 11, Merck bought back 26.5 million shares in 2007.

iii. Also, according to Note 11, Merck paid \$1,429.7 million to buy back the shares. To find the cost per share, simply divide the total cost by the number of shares.

$$\$1,429.7 / 26.5 \text{ shares} = \$53.95 \text{ per share}$$

iv. Merck does not disclose treasury stock as an asset because it is a reduction in stockholder's equity. The shares are taken out of the market, lowering the total number of shares. It would be bad accounting to count treasury shares as an asset as well because the shares are usually sold to investors for capital. However, if a company buys their own shares, they are not gaining any capital, and therefore, not creating an asset.

I. See Table:

(in millions)	2006	2007
Dividends Paid	3,322.6	3,307.3
Shares Outstanding	2,167.79	2,172.50
Net Income	4,433.8	3,275.4
Total Assets	44,569.8	48,350.7
Operating Cash Flows	6,765.2	6,999.2
Price per share	\$41.94	\$57.61

	2006	2007
Dividends per share	1.53	1.52
Dividend yield (dividend per share to stock price)	.04	.03

Dividend Payout (dividends to net income)	.75	1.01
Dividends to Total Assets	.07	.07
Dividends to Operating Cash Flows	.49	.47

Looking at the two tables, there are several differences between Merck's two years. The first difference is that in 2006, the dividends per share and dividends yield were slightly higher. However, 2007 has a higher dividend payout. Then the dividends compared to operating income favors 2006 as well. These numbers indicate that the dividends were not quite as weighty for 2007 as they were for 2006.

Conclusion:

After looking through the case and solving various problems related to common stock, treasury stock, and dividends, I have a much firmer grasp on how they affect a business. I now know the difference between issued and outstanding stock, and if I had to look at another company's financial statements, then I believe I could figure out the values of each quickly. Also, I know how to find dividends paid and payable, and can even journalize these actions. The treasury stock questions helped me to recognize why it is a contra-equity account, and why companies even repurchased their own stock in the first place. Overall, the case helped me to better understand stockholder's equity and understand what I am looking at regarding stockholder's equity in the financial statements.

CASE STUDY TEN

State Street

Trading Securities

Questions:

A. Consider trading securities. Note that financial institutions such as State Street typically call these securities “Trading account assets.”

- i. A trading security is a debt or equity investment that will be sold in the short term of about three months or within the year.
- ii. If a company were to receive dividends or interest from a trading security, they would recognize wither dividend or interest revenue, and include that revenue on the income statement.
- iii. If the fair market value of the trading security increased by one dollar, the entry would be as follow:

Fair Market Adjustment	1
------------------------	---

UHGL-Income	1
-------------	---

The Fair Market Adjustment account would be an adjunct account to the trading security on the balance sheet, and the UHGL-Income would be recorded as other revenues and gains on the income statement.

B. Consider securities available-for-sale. Note that State Street calls these, “Investment securities available for sale.”

- i. In general, Available for Sale Securities are debt or equity securities that are intended to be held for sale at a time in the future greater than a year away and are not intended to be held until maturity.
- ii. Dividends or interest received from an Available for Sale security would be recorded the same way as it would for an available for sale security.

See a(ii).

- iii. The entry for an available for sale security that has an increase in fair market value would be like that of a trading security. However, the credit would be to UHGL-Equity, and that account would be represented as other comprehensive income on the comprehensive income statement. The valuation account will be the same.

Fair Market Adjustment	1
UGHL-Equity	1

C. Consider securities held-to-maturity. Note that State Street calls these,

“Investment securities held to maturity.”

- i. In general, these securities are debt investments that the owner plans and will be able to hold until the maturity date of the security. These securities are never equity securities because equity securities have no maturity date.
- ii. No entry would be needed to report a change in market value, because there is no need to adjust the security to fair value.

D. . Consider the “Trading account assets” on State Street’s balance sheet.

- i. The balance in the trading account assets is \$637 million. The market value is the same as the balance because trading securities are recorded at market value at their purchase and adjusted at the end of each period for fair market value.
- ii. Since the market value of the trading securities increased, you would need a credit to UHGL-Income to recognize the gain, and a debit to the valuation account to adjust the fair value of the securities.

Fair Market Adjustment	85
------------------------	----

E. Consider the balance sheet account “Investment securities held to maturity” and the related disclosures in Note 4.

- i. The yearend balance of the account is \$11,379 million.
- ii. According to Note 4, the market value is \$11,661 million.
- iii. The amortized cost of the held to maturity securities is \$11,379 million.

This represents the value of the held to maturity securities after the discount or premium on the securities is amortized. The amortized cost of these bonds is the value after the carrying value has been adjusted by the market rate at the time of purchase.

- iv. The difference between amortized cost and fair value represents the difference between the market rate at the time of purchase of the securities and the current market rate. The fact that the fair value cost is greater than the amortized cost means that the average market rate has fallen because as that rate falls the value of the security increases.

F. Consider the balance sheet account “Investment securities available for sale” and the related disclosures in Note 4.

- i. The balance in the available for sale account is \$109,682 million. This represents the cost of the available for sale securities at fair value.
- ii. Looking at the bottom of Note 4, the net unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities is \$1,119 million and this comes from changes in fair value.

- iii. The net realized holding gain of \$55 million comes from subtracting the net gain of 101 from the net loss of 46, found on the “Gains and Losses related to Investment securities” on the income statement.

G. State Street’s statement of cash flow for 2012 (not included) shows the following line items in the “Investing Activities” section relating to available-for-sale securities (in millions):

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities \$ 5,399

Purchases of available-for-sale securities \$60,812

- i. AFS Securities 60,812

Cash 60,812

- ii. Cash 5,399

UHGL-Equity 67

Gain on Sale 55

AFS Securities 5,411

The UHGL-Equity debit must be included because the cost basis of the available for sale securities is not given, and to accurately represent the financials of the company, the unrealized holding gain must be taken off the books.

- iii. To determine the original cost of the available for sale securities, you must subtract the gain from the proceeds to determine the book value.

Cash Proceeds= 5,399

Gain realized= 55

Book Value= 5,399-55

Book Value= 5,344

This value does not match with the value of the securities in part ii because of the issue with having to remove the unrealized holding gain from the books as the sale occurs.

CASE STUDY ELEVEN

ZAGG

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Introduction: The ZAGG Case Study emphasizes the importance of correctly accounting for deferred tax assets and liabilities. By examining what an asset and liability are and how they affect taxes, the user can have a much better understanding of the financial statements. The case also shows how these assets and liabilities are found, and by making the individual do background research into why the deferred tax accounts are used, creates a better understanding of the impact on a business. Overall, the case ensures that deferred tax assets and liabilities are thoroughly understood and properly accounted for.

- A. Describe what is meant by the term book income? Which number in ZAGG's statement of operation captures this notion for fiscal 2012? Describe how a company's book income differs from its taxable income.

Book Income is income that are from certain items on the income statement that are not considered in taxable income. Items such as these could be municipal bonds, tax refunds, or other various accounts. ZAGG's income before taxes of \$23,898 captures this notion for 2012.

- B. In your own words, define the following terms:
- i. A permanent tax difference occurs when a business transaction is recorded differently by the company for financial reporting and tax purposes, and the difference can never be changed. The goal of the difference is to eliminate a tax liability, and therefore, pay less overall tax. An example of a permanent tax difference is municipal bond interest.

- ii. A temporary tax difference is the difference between the carrying value and the tax base of an asset or liability. The temporary difference can be adjusted when the carrying value of the asset or liability is adjusted. The difference also usually causes an effect on both the current tax expense and the deferred tax expense. An example of a temporary tax difference would be a deductible difference.
- iii. The statutory tax rate is the rate that is given by the law, such as individual or corporate tax rates. These rates change based on an individual amount of taxable income on their return.
- iv. The effective tax rate is the average rate that an individual or company is taxed. For an individual it is their total tax liability divided by their earned income. For a corporation, it depends on the average of the pre-tax profits.

C. Explain in general terms why a company reports deferred income taxes as part of their total income tax expense. Why don't companies simply report their current tax bill as their income tax expense?

A company includes deferred income taxes in their total income tax expense for several reasons. To understand why, you need to breakdown how the accounting works. A company will debit Income Tax Expense for the deferred income tax and treat it as any other expense. Then you can separate these deferred income taxes into two separate categories, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. However, these categories are strictly regulated by ASC 740. ASC 740 is used to

ensure clear representation of after-tax financial position on a company's balance sheet. It does this by highlighting two objectives, to recognize amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and to recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in an entity's financial statements or tax returns. ASC 740 has changed the old guidance for income taxes which was based on revenue and expense matching. But with the new consideration of timing differences of deferred tax income differences can arise in the form of deferred tax assets or liabilities. The final part is to correctly recognize what a deferred asset or liability mean. A tax asset will result in future tax deductions, while a liability will have to be included on future taxable income.

- D. Explain what deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities represent. Give an example of a situation that would give rise to each of these items on the balance sheet.

A deferred tax asset shows that there are increases in taxes refundable in future years because of temporary differences from the beginning of the year. An example of a deferred tax asset is when a business has a loss in the current year, it can then use the loss to offset income in the following years. On the other side, a deferred tax liability is the increase in taxes payable because of temporary differences at the end of the accounting period. An example would be the

difference between depreciation expense as accounted for by tax and accounting rules.

- E. Explain what a deferred income tax valuation allowance is and when it should be recorded.

A deferred income tax valuation allowance is the result of temporary differences and carryforwards connected to deferred tax assets and liabilities. It is used to show any changes to the deferred accounts during the year. The changes should then be recorded on the income statement in the continuing operations section.

- F. Consider the information disclosed in Note 8 – Income Taxes to answer the following questions:

i. Income Tax Expense 9,393

Deferred Tax Asset 8,293

Income Tax Payable 17,686

ii. Income Tax Expense 9,393

Deferred Tax Asset 8,002

Deferred Tax Liability 291

Interest Payable 17,686

- iii. To find the effective tax rate, the formula requires that you take the Income Tax Provision and divide it by the Income before provision for Income taxes.

$$9,393/23,898 = 39.30\%$$

Since the corporate tax rate is around 35% and ZAGG's effective rate is 39.30%, there is a 4.30% difference. This difference originates from the allowance of deferred income tax benefit or provisions.

- iv. The total of 13,508 is found by adding deferred income tax assets of 6,912 and 6,596.

CASE STUDY TWELVE

Apple, Inc.

Revenue Recognition

Introduction: The Apple, Inc. case study highlights revenue recognition accounting and uses a major international company to display how the principle works. For a company that has many different product lines with varying costs, there is no one constant stream of revenue. Customers can purchase a product for cash at the time of purchase or as an installment where Apple would receive cash over a period. For this reason, Apple's accounting for when to recognize revenue would be complex. However, this case seeks to simplify the principle of revenue recognition and help to clarify how and why it works for Apple.

- A. In your own words, define “revenues.” Explain how revenues are different from “gains.”

Revenues are money made from a business's main economic activity, while a gain stems from peripheral activity of a business. They are separated because it is important for investors to know how much profit comes from a company's main business operations, and what part comes from incidental transactions.

- B. Describe what it means for a business to “recognize” revenues. What specific accounts and financial statements are affected by the process of revenue recognition? Describe the revenue recognition criteria outline in the ASC 606.
(updated question)

A business recognizes revenue when it is proper for a business to accept payment for goods or services rendered. There are five steps that help a business to recognize revenue according to ASC 606, and they are as follows:

Step 1- There must be an identifiable contract with the customer and the business that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

Step 2- The performance obligations must be identified in the contract.

Step 3- The transaction price of the contract must be determined and agreed upon.

Step 4- The allocation price must be allocated properly to the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 5- Revenue can be recognized when the entity satisfies the performance obligation.

Once all the steps have been achieved, then a business can recognize revenue.

When applying these steps, the proper journal entries must be used to accurately represent the process of the books. The specific accounts that are affected by the process are your basic accounts that go along with sales such as Accounts Receivable, Sales Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, Inventory and so on. However, because the company cannot always recognize revenue upon the signing of a contract, Unearned Revenue accounts and other deferred asset and liability accounts must be used. As a result, the overall revenues and expenses can be changed on the financial statements, and on the balance sheet, there will be added liabilities for deferred payments.

- C. Refer to the Revenue Recognition discussion in Note 1. In general, when does Apple recognize revenue? Explain Apple's four revenue recognition criteria. Do they appear to be aligned with the revenue recognition criteria you described in part b, above?

In Note 1, Apple recognizes revenue when “persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is probable.” The four revenue recognition criteria do align with part b above. They both state that a contract or arrangement must exist, they both specify that there is a sales price and that it has been determined or allocated, and they both state that the performance will probably be met. Therefore, Apple's criteria do align with ASC 606.

- D. What are multiple-element contracts and why do they pose revenue recognition problems for companies?

Multiple element contracts are contracts that are usually signed at a one time but include multiple performance obligations. An example would be a phone service selling their phone at a discount and receiving payment then, but also recognizing revenue from the monthly or yearly payments that come with the service plan. These contracts pose problems because they make it hard to determine how to allocate revenue to each performance obligation.

- E. In general, what incentives do managers have to make self-serving revenue recognition choices?

Because managers goal is to maximize the profits of a company, they are incentivized to make decisions that will maximize their revenue. While these decisions can be made for the good of the company, there is also a chance that a manager will make a decision that will benefit himself. For instance, if he has a clause in his contract that gives him a bonus based on certain revenues, he will be pushed to reach this goal. In attempting to reach the goal, he could make decisions that are unethical and poor accounting, just to be able to improve the company's revenue for that period.

- F. Refer to Apple's revenue recognition footnote. When does the company recognize revenue for the following types of sales?

- i. Apple should recognize revenue from songs sold online when the songs are purchased. The reasoning behind this is that there is already an understood contract and established price, and once the individual purchases the song, both Apple and the consumer have satisfied their performance obligations.
- ii. Apple should not recognize the revenue until the product has been received. While there is a contract, a determined performance obligation, and a determined price, the performance obligation of Apple to give the product to the consumer is not met until the customer receives the product.

- iii. The sale to third party sellers is like the above scenario, and therefore, should not recognize revenue until their performance obligation has been met.
- iv. For gift card revenue, there is an established contract when the gift card is purchased. There is also a determined performance obligation, where a consumer pays for the card, and then can use the card. There is a total transaction price and proper allocation because the transfer of the gift card is the only performance obligation. Then the performance obligation has been met when the gift card transfers into the consumers hands, and therefore, revenue can be recognized upon the purchase of the gift card.